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The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable at the end of six months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

ON FRUIT TREES.

The Poughkeepsie Herald states, that Mr. Joseph Wardell, of Washington, Dutchess County, sold at the New-York market, during the months of May and June, the produce of ten apple trees, for the almost incredible sum of three hundred dollars—they were of a species called summer Russets, and the trees altogether in less than one quarter of an acre of ground. In truth, with this fact before them, we hope our farmers will turn their attention to a more general and improved orcharding. We can give them no better advice than the dying admonition of the laird of Dumbeidikes to his son: "Jock, when ye haenaeing else to do, ye may be aye sticking in a tree, it will be growing, Jock, when ye're sleeping."

Northern paper.

THE CARBONARI OF ITALY.

From the National Intelligencer.

As frequent mention has been made of the Carbonari, in the late revolutionary intelligence from Italy, we have taken the following notice of this political sect, from the work of Theodore Lyman, jr. just published, on the political state of Italy, to which work we refer our readers for further details on this subject, as well as for much accurate and novel information, particularly of a statistical nature, on the state of Italy in general.

"The large number of persons discontented with the present government in Italy, and imbued with revolutionary principles, are formed into associations, more or less extensive, under various names, apparently chosen for their oddity. Of these denominations, *Carbonari*, or the *Charcoal-makers*, has of late become most familiar. The Pope and the King of Naples, on their restoration, after the overthrow of the French power, published edicts against the society of Free Masons, and against all other mysterious meetings, amongst which those of the Carbonari were of course included. These societies, however, continue to exist, and to correspond with each other. Various individuals belonging to them were arrested, from time to time, particularly in Lombardy, in January, 1819; when thirty persons, with all their papers, were seized. They were all persons of consideration, and among them were several noblemen. While these arrests were making in Lombardy, two carriages of Carbonari were arrested at the Gate del Popolo at Rome. The secrecy observed made it difficult to ascertain the names of these persons, or the fate to which they were doomed. It is well known, however, that numerous individuals belonging to these orders were tried in different parts of Italy, and condemned to imprisonment in different castles and fortresses. In the winter of 1818-19, the trial of Count Gallo, and nineteen other Carbonari, took place in Rome. It appeared that they were in correspondence with the other similar political sects; that these societies were very numerous in Lombardy, and the eastern side of the Pontifical and Neapolitan states; and that their object was the independence and union of Italy, and the establishment of a constitutional government in that country. The emblem or coat of arms of the Carbonari, seized in the room in which they met at Bologna, is two swords united; above them is a large star, meaning that the sect is favored by heaven; the sun on one side, dispelling the clouds of ignorance; the bust of Brutus, with an altar before it; before this bust, a hand holding a poniard over a wolf, meaning, by the wolf, government. They had also a symbolical or mystical language. The oath of brotherhood and secrecy, was taken over a bottle of poison and a burning iron; to mean, if they should waver or betray the cause, that the poison should be their drink, and the hot iron burn their flesh. The Carbonari were actively employed from the autumn of the year 1816. The central committee was in

Bologna, which was the chief camp or barrack, as it is termed in Italian, of the first division; Ferrara being that of the second, and Ancona that of the third. The secret language used in correspondence, was an invention of the sect or society called *Gueff*. On Dec. 17, 1816, sixty-three persons were arrested in the Pontifical states, many of whom, on promise of pardon, afterwards made important disclosures. This obliged the societies to abstain for a while from their meetings and correspondence. Both, however, were resumed in the year 1817; and June 27 of that year, was fixed upon as the day for a general rising. On that day, proclamations were actually pasted on walls in different parts of the provinces of the March and of Umbria. Some of these proclamations were signed by the Count Gallo, as Consul, proposing to the people the measures already stated as the objects of these societies, with a diminution of the price of food, and the abolition of taxes. But only partial risings took place, owing to the knowledge possessed, for a long time, by the government, of the movements of the society. In Macerata, the conspirators were dispersed by the town guard. These transactions were concealed as much as possible from the public eye, and probably were little known out of the provinces where they took place. The signals agreed on principally, had reference to the various projected movements of the different members of the Bonaparte family. No. 103, however, signified "that the American squadron had come into the Bay of Naples to assist in a general revolution;" a circumstance apparently expected and believed by every one of the prisoners. The Count Gallo, and several others of those taken with him, were found guilty, and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

"Although the present object of these societies is to put down the existing government, it is well known that they were at first set up by the partisans of these governments, in order to overthrow the dominion of the French in Italy. It was discovered, on the trial of a priest arrested at Viterbo, that he was an agent of the Neapolitan consul. It moreover appeared, that the numbers associated in these fraternities are very great, and that a strong tincture of religious enthusiasm is mingled with their political zeal. Considering that many men of virtue, talents, learning, rank, and fortune, belong to these societies, it is not difficult to believe that they will hereafter make a more conspicuous figure; and will have as much share in altering the present governments of Italy, as the Tugembund had in the Prussian revolution, in the years 1812, 1813."—*The Political State of Italy*, chap. xxii. pp. 276—281.

It is a confirmation of the justice of the closing remark, that the name of the Carbonari appears so frequently in the late accounts from Naples, and that they have evidently taken so active a part in the events that have there transpired.

FALLS OF NIAGARA.

Extract from the letters of HIBERNICUS, published in the New-York (Albany) Statesman.

If below the outlet of Lake Erie, any chasm should be produced by earthquakes or any other cause which would remove the lime stone rocks, and enable the water to reach the soft sand stone and red clay, the fissures would enlarge, and in course of time the whole intervening rocks would be swept away, and Lake Erie would plunge into Lake Ontario. The great plateau, or table land, below Lewiston, would then be deluged, and the age of Deucalion would visit this portion of the great western region.

At the feet of great falls of water in the bosom of sequestered ravines, the devotee of natural science generally finds a fertile field of investigation. This cataract, however, does not furnish many interesting specimens of mineralogy, but its neighbourhood is rich in botany.—The banks of the river about the falls are lined with white pine and cedar. One of the latter was pointed out to me which leans terrifically twenty feet over the great eastern bank, and in the crotch of which a most beautiful and accomplished lady from Boston sat and took a picturesque view of the falls.

Charlevoix tells of ten or twelve Outaways who, in trying to cross over to Goat Island in order to avoid the pursuit of the Iroquois, were drawn over the falls in spite of all their efforts.

In the autumn of 1810, a salt boat with four men bound up to Black Rock with 150 bar-

rels of salt was upset above Conner's Island, and drifting down the river, went over the falls. All perished but one person, who escaped at first by the rudder, and finally was taken up by a boat from Chippewa. Next spring a canoe with three men was carried down the cataract.

Near the British shore, and between the Bridgewater mills and the cataract there is a small grass island about midway between the shore and Goat Island. A deer took the water near Chippewa at a point above this island, and fell down upon it, where he could not be approached—and after remaining there nearly a day and night, was not to be seen the ensuing morning. An anecdote is told of an old blind mare which shows superior sagacity. She went into the water above the rapids of Niagara to cool herself. She was unable to find her way out, and she had descended into the vicinity of a place where she would have been inevitably carried down. Some boys, anxious to see her swept down the cataract, and impatient at the delay, threw stones at her. This indicated the way of escape, and she immediately returned in that direction.

The passage of the river below the cataract is not considered dangerous. There is a boat stationed there for the conveyance of passengers, in which I have passed.—During the late war smuggling was carried on in that direction in the night time, and before a ladder was erected on the east bank, people frequently passed over from Canada to steal apples at Fort Schlosser.

But I see my friend that you are not only tired of the subject, but of the manner in which I have handled it.—A description of this mighty cataract is the Ulyssean bow of American tourists. I could say much more, but I shall only trespass further on your patience by stating that I have been credibly informed, that Dr. Kerr, an intelligent and respectable inhabitant of Bridgewater, who has resided in Upper Canada thirty years, marked a tree at that time on each shore of the cataract, and now believes that there has been a retrocession of 150 feet in his time, chiefly at the centre of the crescent. You can see immense piles of stones thrown down at the foot of the cataract, and masses on the bank of the precipice, protruding from the summit of the cataract over the yawning gulf.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

With the mass of the inhabitants of Great Britain, Royalty must, ere now, have lost all its intrinsic influence. It is trampled under foot not only in newspaper articles and shopwindow caricatures, but in Parliamentary speeches, and in out of door harangues, by members of Parliament. At a great meeting in London, in which several of them took a part, a discourse was pronounced by Mr. Pearson, from which the following paragraph is an extract.

"The clergy are ready to join with the lawyers in declaring that "the King can do no wrong." Does he then hold his existence by a tenure different from that which pertains to the rest of humanity? "The King can do no wrong." Strike then from the decalogue,—

"Thou shalt not commit adultery." The King can do no wrong—Tear then from Holy writ the leaf on which it is written, "Man shall cleave unto his wife and the twain shall be one flesh." The King can do no wrong! Proud Royalty doff thy tiara and produce thy patent of exemption from the law that "man is prone to evil as the sparks fly upwards, and his heart deceitful above all things and desperately wicked." The King can do no wrong!—why then did not the first Charles carry his head to the grave? The King can do no wrong!—why then does not a descendant of our second James now sit upon the throne?"

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

The Thread Lace Establishment at Watertown, has attracted much attention. The ladies from the South, the Secretary at War, and other strangers who have visited it this summer, have expressed their admiration at the perfection to which the manufacture of this article is carried, and at the ingenuity of the machinery, which is more striking than even Whittemore's Card Machinery. Laces from a half inch to a yard and half in breadth, of any degree of fineness, and worked to any pattern, are made equally as good as any which are imported—and the purchaser has this advantage, that it is warranted not to unravel when it is cut, and that it can be washed as often as the wearer chooses—whereas very good imitations which want these qualities, are made at Nottingham, and sold here very cheap.

North-Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE....FRIDAY, Nov. 7.

On motion of Mr. Connor, the Senate proceeded to the appointment of standing committees.

Finance—Messrs. Wellborn, Owen, Hill, Locke, B. Person, R. R. Johnson, Williams, and C. E. Johnston.

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Walton, Fennel, Atkinson, Connor, M'Leod, Boon, Singleton, and Baker.

Claims—Messrs. M'Dowell, Leonard, Hogan, Graves, Marshall, L. D. Wilson, R. Spaight, and Lindsay.

On motion of Mr. Owen, the message of the Governor was referred as follows:

Circulating medium and treasury notes, to Messrs. Owen, C. E. Johnston, Calloway, Glisson, and Caldwell.

Banks and specie payments, to Messrs. Hill, B. Person, W. V. Speight, Taylor, and M'Dowell.

Judiciary, suspension of executions and insolvent debtors, to Messrs. Locke, Shober, L. D. Wilson, Wellborn, and Houze.

Internal improvements, to Messrs. Connor, Atkinson, Black, Foscue, and Raiborn.

Medical board, to Messrs. Baker, Martin, Williams, Hogan, and Lindsay.

Tariff of duties, to Messrs. R. D. Spaight, Leonard, Holt, Bethell, and Deans.

Boundary line with Tennessee, to Messrs. Graves, Baird, Riddick, Singleton, and Walton.

Mr. Deans presented a bill further pointing out the duty of guardians of minors, &c.—Referred to the judiciary committee.

Monday, Nov. 27.—Mr. Locke, from the judiciary committee, reported the bill pointing out the duty of guardians, with amendments, (requiring securities to be given every three years,) which passed its second reading.

Mr. Williams, from Pitt, who had been appointed one of the committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts, was excused from acting on that committee at his request, being a connexion of the Treasurer; and Mr. Perkins was appointed in his stead.

On motion of Mr. Shober, a committee of military land warrants was appointed. It consists of Messrs. Shober, Loftin, Pharr, Holt, and R. D. Spaight.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act of 1806, requiring gifts of slaves to be in writing.

Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Mr. Glisson, from the committee of elections, made a report on the case of Josiah Crudup, the member from Wake, which was committed to a committee of the whole, and made the order for tomorrow.

Wednesday, Nov. 29.—The Senate was engaged the most of this day, in committee of the whole, (Gen. Wellborn in the chair,) in discussing the report of the committee of elections on the resolution submitted by Mr. Baker, from Gates, proposing that the seat of the senator, Josiah Crudup, from Wake county, should be vacated, on the ground of his being an ordained minister and preacher of the gospel.

After considerable debate, the committee reported in favor of the resolution; but, at the request of Gen. Wellborn, the decision of the house was postponed till to-morrow.

Thursday, Nov. 30.—The Senate took up the report on Mr. Crudup's case; and after some further discussion, the resolution vacating his seat was carried—Yea, 36, Nays, 15.

A writ of election was then ordered, for a member to supply his place; the election to take place on Thursday next.

Mr. T. Person moved that the seat of Jesse Adams, from Johnston county, be vacated, on the ground of his being a preacher of the gospel. Referred to the committee of elections.

HOUSE OF COMMONS....Friday, Nov. 24.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the several parts of the Governor's message were referred to select committees, as follows:

The embarrassed state of the country, the emission of treasury notes, and the suspension of executions, to Messrs. Scott, Brickell, Slade, W. S. Blackledge, and Carson.

Banks and specie payments, to Messrs. Mebane, Barrington, Graham, Ehringhaus, and Walker.

Judiciary department, to Messrs. Iredell, T. W. Blackledge, Spencer, Neale, and Hinton.

Insolvent laws, to Messrs. J. D. Jones, Hillman, Outlaw, J. R. M'Dowell, and Bate- man.

Internal improvements, to Messrs. A. Moore, Turner, Lamon, J. Hill, and Pindexter.

Science of medicine, and the establishment of a medical board, to Messrs. Johnston, R. A. Jones, R. Sneed, Beal, and Worth.

Saturday, Nov. 25.—Mr. Brickell, from the balloting committee for a Judge to supply the place of Judge Murphey resigned, reported that Wm. Norwood was duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Hillman, the judiciary committee was instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what amendments and alterations are necessary in the laws regulating conveyances, for the purpose of preventing frauds in such deeds of trust, mortgages, &c.

Monday, Nov. 27.—On motion of Mr. Alston, the judiciary committee was instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what alterations are necessary in the laws prescribing the mode of compensating the attorney-general and solicitors for the state.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, a military committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. Barringer, T. W. Blackledge, Graves, Dulany, and Thomas Barrow.

Mr. A. Moore presented the annual report of the president and directors of the board of public improvements, which was referred to the committee on this subject.

Tuesday, Nov. 28.—A message from the Senate proposed to ballot on Monday next for a Governor for the ensuing year, nominating Gabriel Holmes of Sampson, and Jesse Franklin of Surry.

Mr. Cameron presented a bill making it felony to defraud a bank; and

Mr. J. R. M'Dowell a bill to repeal an act passed in 1818, fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the Treasurer for public lands.

Wednesday, Nov. 22.—A message was received from his excellency the Governor, covering a report of the commissioners appointed to superintend the surveying and sale of the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians. The Governor informs the Legislature that Canova's statue of Washington, intended to be placed in our Capitol, is nearly ready for delivery at Leghorn; but we are concerned to hear of a loss which has been sustained in the transmission of money to the American consul at Leghorn. The Governor also states, that W. P. Mangum has resigned his office of Judge of the Superior Court, so that another Judge must be elected to fill this vacancy. The message also contains returns of the election of the Electors throughout the state, for the election of a President and Vice President of the United States. Referred.

Thursday, Nov. 30.—On motion of Mr. Cameron, it was proposed to the Senate to ballot tomorrow morning for a Judge to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Mangum, nominating for the appointment Atlas Jones of Moore, and Hutchins G. Burton of Halifax.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing or modifying the laws now in force on the subject of imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Dawson presented a bill making the purchase of bills, bonds, or promissory notes, usury.

Mr. T. Hampton a bill for the division of Rowan county.

The above bills were referred to select committees.

A message was sent to the senate, proposing to ballot for a Secretary of State, for the three ensuing years, nominating W. Hill for the office.

Mr. Blount presented a bill providing for the manner in which constables shall hereafter make returns of warrants and executions.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Honorable the General Assembly
of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: The receipts at the Treasury of North-Carolina for the year commencing with the 1st day of November, 1819, and ending with the 31st October, 1820, embracing sundry payments of arrears, and the public taxes of every description which became due and payable at the Treasury within that period, together with the dividends declared by our three several banks, on the stock or shares held in them respectively by this state, and the purchase money or proceeds of the vacant and unappropriated lands lately entered and paid for, amount to \$131,634 4.

To this sum, the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st day of November, 1819, and thereafter to be accounted for, as reported by the Comptroller to the last General Assembly, being added, to wit: \$146,278 13, an aggregate amount of \$277,902 13.

From this aggregate sum, disbursements have been made within the period first above mentioned, to the amount of \$121,626 74, the vouchers for which are in the possession of the Comptroller, and of course are ready for the inspection and examination of the committee of finance.

This expenditure, when taken from the sum total above mentioned, will be found to leave a balance of \$156,875 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ remaining in the Treasury of this state on the 1st day of Nov. instant —say on the 1st day of November, 1820, yet to be accounted for.

For a specification of the several items forming or composing the reception above mentioned, the Treasurer would ask leave to refer to the printed statement prepared by the Comptroller for the use of the members of the General Assembly.

The net amount of the dividends declared by the State Bank, on the shares held in it by North-Carolina, as above mentioned, after deducting the interest retained by that corporation as due to it under the act of 1811, on account of the unpaid for shares of the state up to December last, was \$16,643 76; which sum was paid over to the public Treasury by the Bank, in money of the emissions of 1783 and 1785, and was thereupon burnt and destroyed, as the law directs.

It may, perhaps, be proper I should here add that of the sum of \$156,875 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ above mentioned, as being the balance due and payable to the state on the 1st day of the present month—say on the 1st day of November, 1820:

Fifty thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-four cents, are deposited at my credit, as Public Treasurer, in the State Bank of North-Carolina, 50,841 44

Forty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents, are deposited and stand at my credit, in like manner, in the Bank of Newbern, at Raleigh, 48,239 48

Thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-eight cents, are deposited in like manner, and stand at my credit as above, in the Bank of Cape-Fear at Fayetteville 13,938 58

Total amount of deposits 113,019 50

And that the remainder of that sum, being forty-three thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars eighty-nine cents and one-fourth of a cent, is in the Treasury office, or public chest; and is formed of worn and redeemed treasury notes—miscellaneous claims or vouchers which have been taken up and paid off since the 1st of November instant, and which, therefore, are not brought into account; and of cash, or bank notes, which are kept there to be at hand and in readiness to meet the ordinary expenditures or disbursements of the day.

In the communication just made, the Treasurer has gone beyond the usual matter of the reports from his office. He takes the liberty of still going one step further. In the late pecuniary disastrous times, when frequent and rapid rise and fall in the price of property, the fluctuations of commerce, the distracted state of the monied concerns generally, and the hazardous speculations into which some have been tempted, have occasioned the ruin of many persons, it has

been discovered, in some instances, that those entrusted with the public monies have improperly applied them to private purposes, and have been unable satisfactorily to account when required. A vigilance beyond that of former times seems required by the defalcations of the present; and however painful and humiliating the allusion, the Treasurer cannot but inform the Legislature, that it has reached his ears, that insinuations have been made, that a more strict examination than has been heretofore customary, should be made in his office. He takes the liberty to say, that the mode of checking the Treasury by means of the Comptroller, and of examining the accounts of both by a large and intelligent committee of both houses, has been that which the Legislature thought proper to adopt. If any mode of more strictness was required, the omission was not the act of the Treasurer. But the Treasurer believes that the examination should be such as, while it left no room for error to escape detection, should prevent the rise of unfounded suspicion, and check insinuations too frequently the offspring of malice or private designs; and he admits that the honest doubts of even a single citizen, however obscure or humble his lot, are entitled to attention. With these feelings, and impelled by a sense of duty to his country and to himself, and borne up by the honest pride and consciousness of the correctness of his conduct, with all due respect, he begs leave to suggest to the Legislature, the propriety of directing that the Committee of Finance, after examining the vouchers in the Comptroller's office, shall also count the money in the Treasury, and examine the accounts of the Treasurer with the different banks where deposits of public money have been made, or the certificates of the cashiers of those banks respectively. Such an examination will give the Treasurer the highest satisfaction. It cannot be otherwise than acceptable to the people. A scrutiny into the affairs of the Treasury, and into the Treasurer's management of its accounts, and of the public monies, for the whole or any part of the period of the thirty-three years through which he has enjoyed the favor and confidence of his country, will be to him in the highest degree gratifying; and while he begs leave to invite, nay earnestly to treat it, he promises every facility in his power to promote the investigation. A report, that he has conducted with fidelity, as became a good and faithful servant, which his conscience tells him he may hope to receive, will be to him more valuable than any boon which the state can bestow; and to his children, more precious than any bequest he can make them.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, much and respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAYWOOD, Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, 23d Nov. 1820.

The Treasurer would consider himself wanting towards others, were he not to embrace this public occasion of saying, that the revenue officers throughout our country, and particularly the sheriffs, without whose co-operation he could have effected little, and through whose aid much has been accomplished, deserve well of the state; and in point of faithfulness and integrity, as accounting officers, have no superiors. J. H.

Foreign Advices.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 23.

Arrived, yesterday afternoon, the ship Martha, Capt. Sketchly, in 42 days from Liverpool. The ship experienced the most tremendous hurricanes and foul winds since she left the channel. The day she came out a gale sprung up from the N. W. which drove her to the south of St. Mary's, lat. 30. She had not a single day of fair wind during the whole passage. She is known to be a very fast sailing ship. By this arrival we have received London papers of the 9th, and Liverpool of the 11th Oct. inclusive.

The trial of the Queen was rapidly progressing—the mass of testimony would fill a folio volume. Many respectable witnesses have been examined in her behalf. The testimony, however, is general, merely in relation to her conduct while abroad, which in all cases, is at variance with the Italian witnesses.

The editor of the London Traveller expresses his opinion on the bill of pains and penalties, as follows:

"The anxiety as to the final fate of the bill having been put an end to, other questions arise. Those who are opposed to the constitution altogether, express their fears that the bill will be too infamous to pass the House of Lords, and that the aristocracy will not be degraded. The friends of the aristocracy congratulate themselves that the overwhelming power of the evidence in favor of the Queen is likely to break down the petty trammels of ministerial influence, and to protect the House of Lords from the result of direct opposition to the people."

The Times, of Oct. 9th, says—"Confidently as we anticipated the triumph of the Queen, we could hardly have expected to bring matters to so glorious a crisis as they have now arrived. Her enemies are now at last beginning to look to themselves, and their own security."

The Courier of the same date says—"We have not space to-day to resume our observations upon the evidence adduced in behalf of the Queen, and to show the increasing similarity between many parts of that evidence and the testimony of the Italian witnesses. We shall also be able to shew, by fair and necessary inference, that many facts which have been deposited to corroborate what has been proved in support of the bill."

A passenger by the Martha informs us, (says the National Advocate,) that the public mind in England was never, at any former period, so agitated as it has been since the proceedings against the Queen commenced. Some apprehensions were entertained that a majority of the peers were disposed to decide against her, which had increased the public ferment, and considerably alarmed those of their lordships who are favorable to her cause, as to the result. The same gentleman states, that an officer in the army had been cashiered at Birmingham, for toasting the queen's health; and that this had so exasperated the people, that they had formed the resolution of chaining the officer through the streets.

Lord Holland, in the House of Lords, appears to have called the attention of their lordships to the political situation of the continent of Europe, which he observes, had assumed a warlike and threatening aspect, dangerous to the liberties of those countries that had lately asserted their national rights. He concluded by requesting ministers to state, if they had any official communication with the Austrian government on the subject, and what was its import. In reply, Lord Liverpool said that it was not part of the policy of the British government at this time and under present circumstances, to interfere with the internal government of other states, and that no engagements to that effect existed. This he stated with the reservation, that he would not fetter the discretion of the government, by saying what course might hereafter be pursued. No new letters of credence had been forwarded to the British minister at Naples—and it appears, by an extract we have given, that the ministers from the new Neapolitan government, were not to be accredited in England or France.

Addresses continue to be presented to the Queen. A numerous meeting of the Catholic body was held in London, the 4th Oct. at which an address to her majesty was unanimously voted; thus affording a complete refutation of the insinuation, that the Catholics in general were disposed to compromise their loyalty to the Queen, in order to obtain a recognition of their natural rights.

LONDON, OCT. 9.

"M. Coppola, the new Neapolitan Charge d'Affaires, who arrived in this country about 3 weeks ago, is not acknowledged by our Government, and our Ministers will not receive the new Neapolitan Ambassador, who is hourly expected!" To the above information we can add, from our own resources, that the new Neapolitan Ambassador to the French Court will not be received! Thus, then, it appears that the five principal powers of Europe act in concert to check the progress of Military Revolutions.—Sun.

OCTOBER 9.

The embargo laid on in Portugal had for its object, say the papers from that quarter, to detain three frigates which were on the eve of sailing with treasure for the Brazils. Silveira, Count Amarante, had fled alone to Galicia.

ITALY, SEPT. 15.

The Royal Family of Naples, are said to have some apprehension respecting their fate, and to have requested the Court of London to send, at all events, a squadron to cruise in the Gulf of Naples.

CARLSRUHE, SEPT. 16.

Mr. Brougham, brother to the counsel of the Queen of England, has made a fruitless attempt to induce the Grand Duke's Chamberlain, Baron Von Ende, and the innkeeper, Kroglinger, to go to London, where he hoped their depositions would weaken the testimony of Barbara Krantz, which is so formidable to the Queen. These two persons have, however, not refused to declare in writing, what they know of the stay of the Queen at Carlsruhe.

TRIESTE, SEPT. 17.

A Greek vessel, which arrived here yesterday from Corfu, announces that the squadron of Ali Pacha surrendered to that of the Porte on the first attack, by the treachery of the Greek crews. Two sons of Ali Pacha, who were on board, were put in irons and sent to Constantinople. Ali Pacha had been abandoned by most of his followers, and the Turks had entered Janina.

It is said that he has retired with about 200 men into the castle of Janina, from which it will be difficult for him to escape. It is said that the treasures amassed in that fortress, which is very strong, amount to 23,000,000 of dollars, the fruit of his robberies and oppressions during 40 years. The Greeks generally rejoice at the fall of their tyrants.

NAPLES, SEPT. 21.

There is no intelligence from Sicily for the last eight days. Gen. Florestan Pepys had marched on the 8th inst. against Palermo. It is surprising that we have no news of his operations. It is only known that the Palermians were maintaining themselves on the 7th at Ficarra, in the valley of Messina, and at Bronte, in the valley of Catania or Noto. Thus they were masters of Mount Etna and its desiles. The town of Patti was much attached to their cause. It is near Melazzo where Gen. Pepe landed. The only advantage that is spoken of is the defeat of 1,500 men, with 4 pieces of cannon, near Calata Nisetta, by the detachment of Col. Costa. The engagement was very brisk, and the Palermians left 150 dead on the field of battle, with all their artillery.

There is a report that a new deputation has arrived at Palermo, with the offer of uniting Sicily to Naples, on condition of having a greater number of deputies in the united Parliament.

The government here is deliberating about confiscating the estates of the Sicilian lords who have taken up arms.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

A St. Thomas paper of the 27th ult. contains the following extract of a letter from Cape Henry, which supplies the information, hitherto wanted, of the cause and manner of Christophe's death, and the subsequent occurrences in his own dominions :

"Cape Henry, 15th Oct. 1820.

"There have been some very important changes in this government since I last wrote you; about two months ago the King was suddenly attacked with a severe fit of apoplexy, and it was thought he never would completely recover. During his life time you have often heard of his tyranny and cruelties, which of late have been more excessive; on the 30th of September he put in irons the colonel of the 8th regiment; his men, who were much attached to him, instantly revolted and took possession of the town of St. Marc; the King immediately sent force against it, but they were repulsed. As soon as the news reached this, the garrison revolted also, and declared themselves free, and, by the 4th inst. the whole country was in arms to depose the King and do away with royalty altogether; on the 8th the King assembled his Body Guards, offered them money and also the pillage of the Cape, but they refused to take up their arms. Finding himself totally deserted, he retired to his room and shot himself through the heart. The Queen and his family had him immediately carried up to the Citadel, where he was buried under one of the bastions in statu quo, as he was so detested, that they could not get any person even to make a coffin for him; his body was hardly out of the Palace at Sans Souci before the soldiers entered, and in two hours time they pillaged to the amount of one million of dollars in plate, jewels, and money. The prisons have all been thrown open, and to the number of nearly 4000 poor devils have been set at liberty; it is too shocking to relate to you the miserable appearance of some of these poor wretches, many of whom have had their backs broken by bastinading, and will be cripples for life. His crimes and cruelties will now be known, and will astonish the world—the Dey of Algiers has not been near so bad. It is said that one of his last orders was to murder all the whites and mulattoes, as he attributed the commotions entirely to them; they are now about forming the new constitution, which is to be something like the liberty they enjoyed under Toussaint Louverture: it is expected general Romaine will be President, a very good man and very popular. The soldiers are all to have double pay, and are to be allowed to come and go when they please; there are about 40 millions of dollars in the Citadel, and a good deal of it to be put in circulation. From every point we can receive it—it must benefit commerce, and I am of opinion that twice the imports and exports will be seen in less than one year; consider that there have been for the last 15 years not less than 12,000 people in garrisons and public works, who will now be allowed to work for themselves, and there is no country in the world that holds out greater encouragement to cultivation. The Queen, Prince, and Princesses are in town; they did not save more than was on their backs—there are also several of the Chiefs here that stuck by the King: some of them have but a poor chance to

live. I shall be able by next opportunity to inform you more about it; in the mean time I consider myself and property perfectly safe."

LATEST FROM HAITI.

Eight of Christophe's principal officers, among whom was the Prince Royal, Prince Joachim, and Baron Batti, were killed by the Revolutionists.

Boyer's proclamation states, that his orders to prevent any bloodshed arrived one day too late to save the lives of these officers.

The merchants at the Cape applied to the Governor for protection; they were answered, that they would not be molested, if they took no part in the affair.

Boyer was proclaimed President of Hayti, at Cape Henry, Oct. 22; and on the 26th, 20,000 troops, headed by Boyer, marched into the city, now called Cape Hayti, and the Constitution of the Republic was proclaimed, officers appointed, &c. All the orders of nobility were of course abolished. Great rejoicings took place in consequence of the revolution. The Cape was illuminated, &c.

Business was generally suspended at the Cape, and an embargo laid on the vessels from the commencement of the revolution to within a few days previous to the sailing of Capt. Pousland. Great fears were entertained that Boyer's troops, when they arrived, would plunder the city—but every thing was conducted in the most perfect order. Private and public property was respected, and the city was perfectly tranquil. The new government was very popular. The former Governor at the Cape, (Marmalade,) had been re-appointed by Boyer.

The day before Capt. Pousland sailed, Boyer's fleet, of one ketch and five schooners, arrived at the Cape, with provisions for the army. Christophe's family were at the Cape, and would be protected. The revolution was very unexpected to the people at the Cape.

FROM BUENOS AIRES.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 24.

The last accounts are dated 26th of August, at which time the place was tolerably tranquil, the present governor, Dorego, having beaten all his enemies, and driven them across the Arrago del Medio. Among the prisoners he had taken, were about 50 officers, who had joined Alvera, as well as the deputies who had made him governor—all of whom were awaiting their trial. Peace with the Montenegro was not yet established. Advices from Chili were to the 23d of July. It was said a misunderstanding between the government and Lord Cochrane had taken place, in consequence whereof he had tendered his resignation.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1820.

Maj. JESSE FRANKLIN, of Surry county, has been chosen by the Legislature Governor of North-Carolina, in the place of Gov. Branch, who having been elected three years in succession, is ineligible, by the constitution, for the next three years.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS,

Thus far, possess little general interest. Congress is actively engaged, however, in laying out its work, and preparing for a busy, and perhaps a stormy, session. The Missouri Question will undoubtedly be called up, and it is said there is some prospect of the restrictionists carrying their point: Should they, we hope the consequences may not be such as we anticipate. Yet we cannot but indulge the belief, that the storm which appears to be gathering in our political horizon will blow over, and that Missouri will come into the Union unrestricted; though probably she may, and perhaps it is best she should be required to alter or expunge at least one clause in her constitution.

The proceedings of Congress received since our last, being mostly on local or private subjects, of no public interest, we have omitted an abstract of them this week.

The following extract of a letter to the editors, from the Hon. CHARLES FISHER, Representative to Congress from this district, will give our readers a sufficient idea of what is going on at Washington:

WASHINGTON CITY, NOV. 27, 1820.

"The Missouri Constitution has been submitted, examined, and reported upon favorably. Nevertheless, a very formidable opposition will be made to the admission into the Union of the new state. It is thought by many that the opposition will prove successful. The restrictionists of the last session are displeased with part of the 26th section of the 3d article. No doubt some of them really have constitutional scruples, and others mere scruples of policy. The objectional clause is as follows:—The Legislature shall have power "to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, or settling in, this state, under any pretense whatever." They say that this clause is plainly contrary to that part of the constitution of the United States which gives to the citizens of each state, the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states. Be this as it may, it is a matter of serious regret that the people of Missouri thought it necessary to insert that clause in their constitution. It looks, indeed, a little like *bowing* all opposition. After our exertions during the last session in favor of the rights of Missouri, the convention should carefully have avoided giving any cause unnecessarily for a renewal of the same scenes, excitements, and apprehensions. As the case now stands, it is difficult to say what will be the result.

"Among the other matters that engage the talk of Congress, is the subject of retrenchments. We have not yet received the Treasury estimates for the next year. It is, however, well understood, unless there is a considerable reduction of the public expenditures, that we will have to authorize another loan of a few millions of dollars. Loans are but temporary expedients, and only answer to put off the evil day a little longer. Nothing but retrenchment, and the strictest economy, can save the nation from a system of excise and direct taxation: And I, for one, do not think that the people at this time, with all their other difficulties, are able to sustain the levy of taxes."

NOVEL PROCEEDINGS.

Gov. CLINTON, in his late message to the New-York Legislature, implicitly asserted, that the general government, or its officers "as an organized corps," had interfered in the elections of that State: The Senate, by a resolution, called upon his excellency for his *proofs*, who replied that he would, in due time, make a communication which, he trusted, "would be satisfactory in its nature, and salutary in its tendency." The Senate were not satisfied with this; and after stating the impropriety of the chief magistrate of a State criminizing the general government, without having ample proofs in his possession, as thereby impairing the confidence of the people in the general government, they passed the following resolutions by a vote of 19 to 10:

"Resolved, That the Senate reprove the strictest confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the general government, and will not change such opinion, or yield to any insinuations against such administration, but upon full and satisfactory testimony.

"Resolved, That this resolution be published, and a copy sent to his excellency the governor."

The next morning the governor sent the following message in answer to the above resolutions, which the Senate refused to receive, and ordered the clerk to return it to the governor; and immediately adjourned:

"Gentlemen: I have this moment received a resolution of your honorable body, which, as well as the one to which it refers, I shall fully notice at the next meeting of the Legislature: And I shall, therefore, at this late hour, pass it over with the expression of my sincere regret, that any branch of the Legislature should, in so unprecedented a manner, lose sight of the respect due to itself, and the courtesy due to the co-ordinate branch of the government.

DE WITT CLINTON."

If it be true, as Gov. Clinton states, that the "officers of the general government (for we do not believe that the government itself was at all a party in, or privy to, such an interference) as an organized corps," have interfered in the elections of New-York, the general government ought to be called upon to vindicate itself and punish these officers, by promptly dismissing them. The least interference, on the part of the general government, in the state elections, should be met upon the threshold, and crushed immediately, or we may as well give up our state rights, and have a consolidated government at once. Such an interference cannot be justified on any grounds; and we should augur very poorly of the patriotism of any administration which should attempt it.

STEEL-CREEK FEMALE SCHOOL.

An examination of the above school, under the direction of Miss Dorcas J. Alexander, took place on the 2d of Nov., at lower Steel-creek church, in York dist. S. C. Four of the board of managers were present, J. Harris, Esq. Pres.—B. Persins, Esq.—Col. T. I. Grier—and Dr. J. R. Darnall, Sec. The Rev. Messrs. Blair and Clarkson from Pa., the Rev. Messrs. Hunter, Stafford, and Harris, with other literary characters, and numerous spectators, gave their attendance. The board consider it a duty which they owe to Miss Alexander, to the young ladies of her school, and to the cause of female education, to present to the public the following report of the examination,—especially as they could not prepare it on the day of examination, in time to present it before the assembled school and audience.

INTRODUCTORY PRAYER.—By the Rev. Mr. BLAIR.

1st Spelling and Reading class. S. Frew, S. Bevins, A. Frew, M. A. Frew, E. Smith, E. Anderson, S. Anderson. 2d Do. H. Harris, J. Burton, A. Burton. In this lowest class in the school, an Honorary Ticket was to be awarded, which H. Harris received.

1st Bible class. McDowell's Questions. M. H. Harris, J. C. Dyson, M. A. Kirkpatrick, A. L. Ross, M. Scott, J. M. Osborne, M. C. Reid, M. Lees, M. E. Hart, M. Fox, J. Hart, N. Scott, E. Reid. Examined from Nch. throughout.

2d Do. E. M. Spratt, M. Hutcheson, M. Kerr, M. Little, M. Davis, S. Harris, M. Moore, E. Moore. Sam.—

3d Do. M. Wethers, E. Wethers, R. W. Pettus, S. Pettus, S. Cheek, R. A. Cheek, S. Roach. Ex.—Sam.

4th Do. S. Frew, A. Frew, S. Bevins, M. A. Frew, E. Anderson, S. Anderson, E. Smith. Gen.—Ex.

1st Grammar class. Murray's large grammar. J. C. Dyson, M. A. Kirkpatrick, J. M. Osborne, A. L. Ross. Attended to Parsing.

2d Do. M. E. Hart, E. M. Spratt, M. C. Reid, M. Scott, M. H. Harris, I. Hart, E. Reid, N. Scott. Attended to Parsing.

3d Do. Murray's abridgment. M. Little, M. Davis, M. Hutcheson, S. Harris. Attended to Parsing.

4th Do. M. Fox, R. W. Pettus, M. Kerr, R. Pettus, S. Pettus, M. Wethers, S. Bevins.

1st Geographical class. Morse's abridgment. J. C. Dyson, J. M. Osborne, A. L. Ross. Examined on the maps.

2d Division of 1st class. E. M. Spratt. Examined on Cummings' Geography and the maps. Sustained a fine examination.

2d Do. Willet's Geography. M. C. Reid, M. Scott, E. Reed, M. E. Hart, I. Hart, N. Scott. Examined on the maps.

3d Do. M. Davis, M. Little, M. Lees. Examined on the maps.

In Natural and Moral Philosophy, J. M. Osborne sustained an interesting and excellent examination.

Historical class. Whelpley's Compend. E. M. Spratt, J. C. Dyson, A. L. Ross, M. A. Kirkpatrick, M. E. Hart, J. M. Osborne, M. Little, N. Scott, M. Davis, I. Hart.

1st Reading class. Whelpley's Compend. M. H. Harris, E. M. Spratt, J. C. Dyson, J. M. Osborne, M. A. Kirkpatrick, M. Scott, M. Hutcheson, I. Hart.

2d Do. Goldsmith's Rome. M. Lees, M. Fox, M. C. Reid, E. Reid, M. Moore, E. Moore.

From the rest of the young ladies were formed various other classes,—who read in the bible and other books.

Arithmetic. M. H. Harris, J. C. Dyson, E. M. Spratt, A. L. Ross, &c.

Spelling. Walker's Dictionary. The whole of the school. E. M. Spratt, J. C. Dyson, A. L. Ross, M. Little, M. C. Reid, M. A. Kirkpatrick, &c.

Composition. Attended to by the principal part of the young ladies.

Writing. Generally attended to. The latest specimens were mislaid, the board can only say that M. Lees, M. A. Kirkpatrick, M. Little, and I. Hunter were among the best writers.

Drawing and Painting on Paper or Silk. M. A. Kirkpatrick, M. Lees, J. C. Dyson, I. Hunter, A. L. Ross, J. M. Osborne, E. M. Spratt, M. E. Hart, M. Scott, N. Scott, I. Hart, R. W. Pettus, S. Pettus, S. Cheek.

Embroidery and Embroidered Maps. A. L. Ross, N. Scott, J. C. Dyson, M. Scott, M. E. Hart.

Fancy-work. M. Scott, A. L. Ross, N. Scott.

Needle-work. Attended to by the whole. M. A. Kirkpatrick, M. H. Harris, J. M. Osborne, J. C. Dyson, E. M. Spratt, M. Lees, &c.

The young ladies, M. A. Kirkpatrick, M. H. Harris, M. Lees, M. Little, M. Moore, E. Moore,—were prevented from regular attendance at the school; and the following young ladies attended only in the last quarter.

viz. R. W. Pettus, S. Pettus, R. Pettus, E. Anderson, S. Anderson, S. Cheek, I. Hunter.

The examination was conducted by Miss Alexander with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Blair and Dr. Darnall; and was attended to by the audience with a becoming decorum and interest.

The unexpected confusion and dispersion which ensued at the close of the examination, after an invitation given to spectators to visit the paintings, maps and needle-work in the gallery, prevented the managers from closing the day as they had contemplated. But this opportunity they embrace to declare their entire satisfaction

with miss A. as a teacher, and how highly they were pleased with the performances of the young misses and ladies of her school. To have made such proficiency as they have made in this temporary school, is proof of attention, industry, and talents, both in the tutress, and the pupils committed to her care.

In conformity with a practice which obtains in many places, yet not without some reluctance, we distinguish, by our particular notice, a few of the young ladies who are either distinguished by superiority of talents, or, as is generally the case, have distinguished themselves by close application to their studies.

The individual first named in any class we consider as deservedly occupying the head of her class. The young ladies are then arranged according to their respective merits, 2d, 3d, &c. But it is judged that after a few of the first in any class are placed in their order, the remainder could not be considered as standing exactly according to their grade of merit.

Among a few of the first in each class, the comparative standing of each, we trust, has been impartially, and in some good degree accurately, determined. But none need be discouraged.

The managers are hearty in their declaration, that they were well pleased with the progress of all. And it may reconcile some to our discrimination, if the necessity exist, when they consider, what we express as our opinion, that the degrees of superiority were sometimes only such as to be barely deserving of the name, and that several of those who are distinguished had been with miss A. from the commencement of her school in the spring of 1819.

In closing their report the managers cannot forbear expressing their satisfaction also with that order, and that spirit, which was an ennobling characteristic of the school. That a few of their moments, in entering and leaving the school, were engaged in their attendance on prayer, and that among other subjects the Bible was also their study, was certainly a beneficial order to have prevailed. Among 40 young ladies whose minds and habits were forming for futurity, both in a limited and extensive sense, a zealous spirit would find a wide field of usefulness; and we are happy to record it, that it was not unnoticed and uncultivated.

We find that a spirit of active benevolence has gained a great ascendancy among the ladies of this school.—Their personal exertions, their personal subscriptions and occasional contributions, all stand forth an evidence of their interest in the progress of Christianity. Thus have their moral powers received an expansion, while their intellectual powers have been expanding with human knowledge.

And it is hoped that the discourses delivered expressly for the school, and those preached in St. Creek church by different clergymen, may have had, or will yet have, some happy issue as it respects the adjustment of their personal concern with christianity. To encourage in the clergy such volunteer-attention to female schools,—to countenance and to promote such an order, and such a spirit, in them, the managers introduce these particulars; and they fondly hope that the number of these schools in this Western section of the Carolinas will, if well regulated, in due time, secure for us that happy state of society, where the spirit, and the attainment of true refinement and useful knowledge do exist,—having for their proper basis, the religion of Christ,—and springing from their proper source, and from the best of impulses, the spirit of that religion.

Signed by order of the board.

E. HARRIS, Sec. pro tem.

Steel-Creek, Nov. 24th, 1820.

DIED,

At the Forks, on the 2d instant, of the prevailing influenza, Mr. Giles P. Mansfield, aged about 35.

A few days since, in the vicinity of this town, of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Henry Whitlow, about 63 years of age.

New Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cabarrus and the adjacent counties, that, in addition to his former Stock, he has just received, and now offers for sale, at his Store in Concord, a great variety of

Choice and Fashionable GOODS,

well adapted to the season; which he will sell on the most accommodating terms, and invites all those who wish to purchase to call and examine for themselves.

He would also beg leave herewith to tender his sincere acknowledgments, and to return his best thanks, to those who have heretofore so liberally patronized him, and most respectfully solicited a continuance of their patronage.

He also most earnestly, but very respectfully, requests all those whose notes and accounts have become payable, to call and make payment without delay, as that alone will enable him to meet his engagements, and afford the proper and necessary accommodation.

TOBIAS BROWN, Agent for MICHAEL BROWN.

Concord, Dec. 12, 1820.—5w27

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has taken the stand lately occupied by John Holmes, where he will keep entertainment for travellers. He solicits a share of public patronage, and will use every exertion to satisfy all who may call on him, both as to accommodations for themselves, and keeping for their horses.

CALEB SMOOTH.

Raleigh County, N. C. Nov. 27, 1820. 3w25.

Wilkinson & Horah,

Directly opposite the State Bank, Main-Street, Salisbury, B. EG leave to inform their customers, and the public York a supply of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

consisting of first rate warranted English Watches; gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains; Seals, Keys, &c.; Stars and Eagles for Officers' coats and hats; ladies' hair Bracelets, gold mounted; white and yellow Spangles; fancy and mourning Rings, of different patterns; Amulets; Coral; Garnets, and glass Beads; Ear Rings; silver Thimbles, &c. &c. A supply of Silver Spoons, Soup Ladles, and Sugar Tonga, constantly kept on hand, and also manufactured to any pattern, at short notice.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & TIME-PIECES,

of every description, carefully repaired, at short notice, and warranted to keep time.

The subscribers feel grateful to the public for favors already received; and hope, by careful attention, to merit the continuance of public patronage.</p

The MUSE ! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires...scorn.



FROM BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

SMALL TALK.

SMALL TALK is indispensable at routs,
But more so at a little coterie,
Where friends, in number eight—or thereabouts,
Meet to enjoy loquacity and tea :
If small talk were abolished, I've my doubts
If ladies would survive to fifty-three ;
Nor shall the stigma, ladies, fall on you,
Men love a little bit of small talk too.

What changes there would be, if no tongue ran,
Except in sober sense and conversation ;
There's many a communicative man
Would take to silence and to cogitation :
'Twould stop old maids, (if aught that's earthly can,)
And cut the thread of many an oration :
Old bachelors would dandle through the day,
And go on in a very hum drun way !

What would become of those, who, when at prayers,
Lean down their heads, and whisper in their pews ?
Those at the play, who give themselves such airs,
Careful each celebrated speech to lose ?
How would the poor man suffer, who prepares
For small snug parties, which he can't refuse ?
What would become of all the gay pursuits,
If all gay people suddenly turned mutes ?

Partners at balls would look extremely blue,
While waiting for their turn to point the toe ;
Youths, tete a tete, would scarce know what to do,
Over their juice of grape, or juice of sloe ;
Two people in chaise, might travel through
England and Wales—and they, in fact, might go
Over the Continent, and all the way
Be confidential once or twice a day.

Lovers would think it very hard, I fear,
If sober sense they were condemned to speak ;
Husbands and wives a voice would seldom hear,
Unless it happened to be washing week ;
The language of the eyes, I think 'tis clear,
Old married people very seldom seek :
(Couples oft disagree, I'm told)—but this
Is just by way of a parenthesis.

How very peaceable we should be then,
None would have words, e'en bullies would be dumb,
How changed would be the busy hum of men,
The fame of certain wits would prove a hum ;
Tatlers deprived of speech, would seize a pun,
They are a nuisance not to be overcome ;
Schemers the credulous no more would balk,
For schemes would very rarely end in talk.

One thing, assuredly, would pass away,
One ever useful, ever sweet resource,
Which, when good folks are puzzled what to say,
Gives the discussion piquancy and force ;
It keeps both male and female tongues in play,
Till male and female voices become hoarse ;
SCANDAL, I mean—when sense is in repute,
The many tongues of scandal must be mute.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

BATTLE OF SARATOGA.

From a review in the *Christian Spectator* of a short tour between Hartford and Quebec, in the autumn of 1819; by Professor SILLIMAN, of Yale College, author of a Journal of Travels in England, Holland, and Scotland.

"THE BATTLE GROUND.—The rain having ceased, I was on horseback at early dawn, with a veteran guide to conduct me to the battle ground. Although he was 75 years old, he did not detain me a moment; in consequence of an appointment the evening before, he was waiting my arrival at his house, a mile below our inn, and declining my aid, he mounted a tall horse, from the ground. His name was Ezra Buell, a native of Lebanon, in Connecticut, which place he left in his youth, and was settled here at the time of Gen. Burgoyne's invasion. He acted, through the whole time, as a guide to the American army, and was one of three, who were constantly employed in that service. His duty led him to be always foremost, and in the post of danger; and he was therefore admirably qualified for my purpose.

"The two great battles, which decided the fate of Burgoyne's army, were fought, the first on the 19th of September, and the last on the 7th of October, on Bemus's heights, and very nearly on the same ground, which is about two miles west of the river.

"The river is, in this region, bordered for many miles by a continued meadow, of no great breadth; upon this meadow there was then, and there is now, a good road, close to the river, and parallel to it. Upon this road, marched the heavy artillery and baggage, constituting the left wing of the British army, while the advanced corps of the light troops,

forming the right wing, kept on the heights which bound the meadows.

"The American army was south and west of the British, its right wing on the river and its left resting on the heights.—We passed over a part of their camp, a little below Stillwater.

"A great part of the battle ground was occupied by lofty forest trees, principally pine, with here and there a few cleared fields, of which the most conspicuous in these sanguinary scenes, was called Freeman's Farm, and is so called in Gen. Burgoyne's plan. Such is nearly the present situation of these heights, only there is more cleared land; the *gigantick* trees have been principally felled, but a considerable number remain, as witnesses to posterity; they still show the wounds made in their trunks and branches, by the missiles of contending armies; their roots still penetrate the soil that was made fruitful by the blood of the brave, and their sombre foliage still murmurs with the breeze, which once sighed as it bore departing spirits along.

"My veteran guide, warmed by my curiosity, and recalling the feelings of his prime, led me with amazing rapidity and promptitude, over fences and ditches—through water and mire—through ravines and desiles—through thick forests and open fields, and up and down very steep hills; in short, through many places where alone I would not have ventured; but it would have been shameful for me not to follow, where a man of seventy-five would lead, and to reluctance at going, *in peace*, over ground, which the defenders of their country, and their foes, once trod, in steps of blood.

"On our way to Freeman's Farm, we traced the line of the British encampment, still marked by a breast-work of logs, now rotten, but retaining their forms; they were, at the time, covered with earth, and the barrier between contending armies is now a fence, to mark the peaceful divisions of agriculture. This breast-work, I suppose to be a part of the line of encampment, occupied by Gen. Burgoyne after the battle of the 19th of September, and which was stormed on the evening of the 7th of October.

"The old man showed me the exact spot where an accidental skirmish between advanced parties of the two armies soon brought on the general and bloody battle of September 19.

"This was on Freeman's Farm, a field which was then cleared, although surrounded by a forest. The British picket here occupied a small house, when a party of Col. Morgan's corps fell in with, and immediately drove them from it, leaving the house almost 'encircled with their dead.' The pursuing party almost immediately, and very unexpectedly, fell in with the British line, and were in part captured and the rest dispersed.

"This incident occurred at half past 12 o'clock; there was then an intermission till one, when the action was sharply renewed; but it did not become general, till three, from which time it raged with unabated fury till night. The theatre of action (says Gen. Wilkinson) was such, that although the combatants changed ground a dozen times, in the course of the day, the contest terminated on the spot where it began. This may be explained in a few words. The British line was formed on an eminence in a thin pine wood, having before it Freeman's Farm, an oblong field, stretching from the centre towards its right, the ground in front sloping gently down to the verge of this field, which was bordered on the opposite side by a close wood; the sanguinary scene lay in the cleared ground between the eminence occupied by the enemy, and the wood just described; the fire of our marksmen from this wood was too deadly to be withstood, by the enemy, in line, and when they gave way and broke, our men rushing from their covert, pursued them to the eminence, where, having their flanks protected, they rallied, and charging in turn, drove us back into the wood, from whence a dreadful fire would again force them to fall back: and in this manner did the battle fluctuate, like waves of a stormy sea, with alternate advantages, for four hours, without one moment's intermission. The British artillery fell into our possession at every charge, but we could neither turn the pieces upon the enemy, nor bring them off; the wood prevented the last, and the want of a match the first, as the linstock was invariably carried off, and the rapidity of the transitions did not allow us time to provide one; the slaughter of this brigade of artillerists was remarkable, the Captain (Jones) and 36 men being killed or wounded out of 48. It was truly a gallant conflict, in which death, by familiarity, lost its terrors, and certainly a drawn battle, as night alone terminated it; the British army keeping its ground in rear of the field of action, and our corps, when they could no longer distinguish objects, retiring to their camp. Yet General Burgoyne claimed a victory.

"It had, however, with respect to him, all the consequences of a defeat; his loss was between five and six hundred, while ours was but little more than half that number; his loss was irreparable, ours easily repaired, and in proportion to our entire army, as well as absolutely, it was much less than his.

"The stress of the action, as regards the British, lay principally on the 20th, 21st and 22d regiments; the latter, which was five hundred strong when it left Canada, was reduced to less than sixty men, and to four or five officers. (Gordon.)

"General Burgoyne states, that there was scarcely ever an interval of a minute in the smoke, when some British officer was not shot by the American riflemen, posted in the trees, in the rear and on the flank of their line. A shot which was meant for Gen. Burgoyne, severely wounded Capt. Green, an aid of General Phillips; the mistake was owing to the captain's having a rich laced furniture to his saddle, which caused the marksman to mistake him for the General.

"Such was the ardour of the Americans, that, as Gen. Wilkinson states, the wounded men, after having their wounds dressed, in many instances returned again into the battle.

"The battle of the 7th October was fought on the same ground, but it was not so stationary; it commenced further to the right, and extended, in its various periods, over more surface, eventually occupying, not only Freeman's Farm, but it was urged by the Americans to the very camp of the enemy, which, towards night, was most impetuously stormed, and in part carried.

"The interval between the 19th of Sept. and the 7th of October, was one of great anxiety to both armies; not a night passed, (adds Gen. Burgoyne,) without firing, and sometimes concerted attacks upon our pickets; no foraging party could be made without great detachments to cover it; it was the plan of the enemy to harass the army by constant alarms, and their superiority of numbers enabled them to attempt it without fatigue to themselves. By being habituated to fire, our soldiers became indifferent to it, and were capable of eating or sleeping when it was very near them; but I do not believe that either officer or soldier ever slept during that interval, without his clothes, or that any general officer or commander of a regiment passed a single night without being upon his legs, occasionally, at different hours, and constantly an hour before daylight.

"The battle of the 7th was brought on by a movement of Gen. Burgoyne, who caused one thousand five hundred men, with ten pieces of artillery, to march towards the left of the American army, for the purpose of discovering whether it was possible to force a passage; or, in case a retreat of the royal army should become indispensable, to dislodge the Americans from their entrenchments, and also to cover a forage, which had now become pressingly necessary. It was about the middle of the afternoon, that the British were observed advancing, and the Americans, with small arms, lost no time in attacking the British grenadiers and artillery, although under a tremendous fire from the latter; the battle soon extended along the whole line; col. Morgan, at the same moment, attacked with his riflemen, on the right wing; col. Ackland, the commander of the grenadiers, fell wounded; the grenadiers were defeated, and most of the artillery taken, after great slaughter.

"After a most sanguinary contest, of less than one hour, the discomfiture and retreat of the British became general, and they had scarcely regained their camp, before the lines were stormed with the greatest fury, and part of lord Balcarres' camp was for a short time in our possession.

"I saw this spot, and also that where the Germans under Col. Breyman, forming the right reserve of the army, were stormed in their encampment by Gen. Learned and Col. Brooks, now Governor Brooks, of Massachusetts. Gen. Arnold was wounded on this occasion; Col. Breyman was killed, and the Germans were either captured, slain, or forced to retreat in the most precipitate manner, leaving the British encampment on the right entirely unprotected, and liable to be assailed the next morning. All the British officers bear testimony to the valour and obstinacy of the attacks of the Americans. The fact was the British were sorely defeated, routed, and vigorously pursued to their lines, which, it seems probable, would have been entirely carried by assault, had not darkness, as in the battle of the 19th, put an end to the sanguinary contest. It is obvious, from Gen. Burgoyne's own account, and from the testimony of his officers, that this was a severe defeat;

and such a one as has rarely been experienced by a British army; this army was reduced by it to the greatest distress, and nothing but night saved them from destruction.

"I was on the ground where the grena-

diers, and where the artillery were stationed.

"Here, upon this hill, (said my hoary guide,) on the very spot where we stand, the dead men lay thicker than you ever saw sheaves on a fruitful harvest field." "Were they British or Americans?" "Both, (he replied,) but principally British." I suppose that it is of this ground that Gen. Wilkinson remarks: "It presented a scene of complicated horror and exultation.—In the square space of twelve or fifteen yards, lay 18 grenadiers, in the agonies of death; and three officers, propped up against stumps of trees, two of them mortally wounded, bleeding and almost speechless."

"My guide, proceeding with his narrative said, "there stood a British field piece, which had been twice taken, and retaken, and finally remained in our possession; I was on the ground, and said to an American Colonel, who came up at the moment, "Colonel, we have taken this piece, and now we want you to swear it true to America"—so the Colonel swore it true, and we turned it around, and fired upon the British with their own cannon, and with their own ammunition still remaining unconsumed in their boxes." I presume Gen. Wilkinson alludes to the same anecdote, when he says, "I found the courageous Colonel Cilley a straddle on a brass 12 pounder, and exulting in its capture."—pp. 102—111.

Much depended on the success of the attempt to resist Burgoyne. Had he reached in safety the navigable waters of the Hudson, and established a communication with Sir Henry Clinton, the consequences might have been most deplorable. We well remember hearing the late President Dwight state that when the substantial yeomanry of the land, proceeded to meet this formidable enemy, an enemy powerful in fact, and who had vaunted of his strength in all the pride of martial confidence, they did it, feeling that the decision then to be made would be a final one. So oppressive were the taxes, so numerous the privations, so great in every point of view, the sacrifices attendant upon war, that they wished to make one mighty effort to stay the progress of a destructive torrent, and when marching to the scene of trial, expressed the opinion, that if the effort in this instance should be unavailing, the desolation of the land was inevitable. They went not with confidence of success, but determined to use the means which God had furnished them for obtaining it. This will account for the desperate manner in which they attacked the fortifications where veteran men were entrenched, and the victory which was obtained will ever remain a proof that the discipline of an army contending for fame or reward, will not avail before the ardour of men determined to be free.

ANECDOTE OF GIBBON.

In a letter from Madame De Genlis. I hear from Lausanne that Mr. Gibbon [the celebrated historian] has been settled there for some time, and is extremely well received. He is, they tell me, grown so prodigiously fat, that he walks with great difficulty; yet with this figure and strange face, Mr. Gibbon is infinitely gallant, and is fallen in love with a beautiful woman, Madame De Crouzas. One day, finding himself with her tête à tête for the first time, desirous of availing himself of so favorable a moment, he fell suddenly on his knees, and made a declaration of his flame in the most passionate terms. Madame De Crouzas replied in a manner sufficiently repulsive to discourage every temptation to renew the scene, and Mr. Gibbon appeared very much embarrassed, but nevertheless retained his prostrate attitude; and notwithstanding Madame's repeated invitation to reseat himself on the chair, he was motionless and silent. "But, sir," repeated Madame De Crouzas, "rise, I beseech you." "Alas! Madam," at last repeated this unfortunate lover, "I am not able." In truth the corpulence of his person totally impeded the possibility of recovering his legs without assistance. Madame De Crouzas then rang the bell, and desired the servant to help Mr. Gibbon to rise.

ANECDOTE.

People who are resolved to please always at all events, frequently overshoot themselves, and render themselves ridiculous by being *too good*. A lady going to eat plum cake and candy at a friend's house one morning, ran to the cradle to see the *fine boy*, as soon as she came in: unfortunately the *cat* had taken up the *baby's* place; but before she could give herself time to see her mistake, she exclaimed, with uplifted eyes and hands, "Oh! what a sweet child! the *very picture of his father!*"

Have not to do with any man in his passion; for men are not like iron, to be wrought upon when they are hot.